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DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1961.



With the Annual Reports of (a) the Senior Public Health Inspector
and (b) the Engineer & Surveyor attached.

Council Offices,
Pulham Market,
Diss, Norfolk.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF DEFWADE

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1961.

FAIR DO'S!

The long arm of preventive medicine is concerned with the arrest of many social evils; accidents have a prominent position on the Evils list particularly those arising from ignorance, carelessness, or gross negligence.

Society rejects the placing of intolerable restrictions on the individual or the community in an effort to secure better accident prevention. The basic tenet of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents is that "the most potent cause of accidents is failure of the human element for which Education (through Training and Information) is the main and frequently the only remedy".

Unfortunately there has been a serious failure in education as a remedy for accident prevention. The Society is so concerned with the casualty details of the 1961 fireworks session (in spite of vigorous propaganda) that it has urged the Home Secretary to introduce legislation to prohibit the retail distribution of

fireworks except for organised displays. During the Guy Fawkes celebrations in England there were over 400 hospital admissions and more than 3,000 out-patient treatments for fireworks accidents; cases treated by general practitioners are not recorded but no doubt they were considerable.

Fireworks are just one of the causes of disaster brought about by stupid and irresponsible behaviour; the boy who pops a lighted banger into his pal's pocket may be classed with the leather-jacketed youth who does a "ton" on his motorcycle hoping that a broken bone or two will enhance his prestige. Drunken drivers must here be mentioned and all those who flirt with accident just for "kicks". Naturally enough much sympathy is felt for the victims of these avoidable "accidents". Little thought is given, however, to the high medical cost of such escapades and for which, incidentally, the community must pay.

We need all the hospital beds, nurse and surgeons we can get for those who meet with genuine misfortune and patiently await the long expected hospital admission ticket; there is no margin for victims of unnecessary "accidents" which by their nature claim priority treatment. A Guy Fawkes burns case may require months of hospital treatment and many hours of attention by a plastic surgeon and his nurses.

Education, we are told, cannot halt the foolish violence which results in personal injuries. The recognised remedy in these circumstances is to bring offenders before a court of law and impose on a convicted person penalties which may include heavy damages and costs.

But even so justice is not fully satisfied. There is still the third account to be settled; the cost, borne by the Health Service, of the medical treatment of the offender's victims and possibly of himself. The amount involved might be considerable but in the eyes of the hospital administrator and the tax-payer the addition of a further sum imposed by the court to cover medical costs would appear to be simple justice. It is true that under the Road Traffic Act 1930 a small sum may be claimed by a hospital administration for medical expenses in cases where damages are awarded but this usually inadequate sum covers road accidents only.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

More and more air travellers are getting about more and more rapidly, consequently there is an ever increasing hazard from imported disease. This was well illustrated by the outbreak of smallpox which caused much public alarm in England in the autumn of 1961. The outbreak gave rise to a widespread public demand for vaccination but the policy of the Ministry of Health was to use all resources and energies in vaccination campaigns designed to check spread from positive sources of infection and at the same time provide cover vaccination, in other areas, for potential front-line contacts such as doctors, nurses, public health inspectors and those travelling into infected areas.

Negligible though the risk may be in all forms of immunisations the possibility more or less of serious complications arising from smallpox vaccination cannot be completely overlooked. Such a risk may be less than one in fifty thousand vaccinations and applies for the greater part to adults who are being vaccinated for the first time. The risk, small as it is, is further diminished if vaccination is carried out in infancy.

The conclusion to be drawn is that all fit infants should be vaccinated early in life; should danger from smallpox arise in adult life then a re-vaccination can be undertaken with little discomfort or danger from serious complications. In other words the chief recommendation for routine infant vaccination is that it minimises the hazards of primary vaccination in adult life. Here perhaps is the place to mention that complete protection can only be obtained by periodical re-vaccinations.

How does our infant vaccination rate stand today? The truth is that the national infant vaccination rate is little more than 40% (41% in 1960). The rate for Depwade district is 75%. This figure includes children up to four years of age but the majority of these are vaccinated during the first year of life.

ORAL VACCINE FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLIOMYELITIS

"Tens of millions of doses of oral vaccine have been administered in many countries, and the evidence so far suggests that it is one of the best preventive measures that have yet been devised against a serious disease" (Editorial, British Medical Journal).

In the autumn of 1961, epidemic poliomyelitis occurred in Kingston-upon-Hull; there were 84 confirmed cases of which 74 were paralytic. This epidemic appears to have been dramatically arrested by the widespread use of oral vaccine.

This success together with the satisfactory results of the Public Health Laboratory Services trial was largely responsible for the Ministry's decision to adopt the oral (Sabin) vaccine for routine use in the prevention of poliomyelitis.

After entering the body dangerous strains of the poliomyelitis virus settle down and grow in the intestinal tract. Harmless strains taken in oral vaccine prevent such growth; in this way the oral vaccine not only gives general protection to the individual but also eliminates healthy intestinal carriers from the community.

In spite of the somewhat alarming situation caused by epidemic conditions in a number of centres in England in 1961, the overall incidence of the disease was not very dissimilar to that of 1959 (considered at the time to be a "good" year). Figures (England and Wales) for the past five years are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1957	4,481	226
1958	1,992	129
1959	1,002	91
1960	378	46
1961	1,086	69 (uncorrected)

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Norfolk (Administrative County), in 1961.

MEASLES VACCINE.

During 1961 763,848 cases of measles were notified in England and Wales. Over the years there has been no decline in the incidence of this disease which, bearing in mind its complications, still remains a major threat to the health of children. In the autumn of 1961 the first trials of a British vaccine have brought the abolition of measles within sight. However, there still remains a good deal to be done before the vaccine reaches a standard of perfection which will make it acceptable for general use.

HOPE FOR THE SCHOOL CHILD.

Investigations are going on regarding the use of lozenges as a vehicle for giving reinforcing doses of diphtheria toxoid to school children. The results so far justify further study of this method of immunisation.

The key to success lies in the presence in the toxoid lozenges of a substance which has the power of increasing the rate of absorption of fluids through the mucous membrane of the mouth.

IODINE - 131.

In October 1961, public health departments throughout the country were, for the first time in history, faced with the problem of taking practical steps to control a radioactive hazard on a national scale.

As a result of fall-out from Russian nuclear tests it was feared that radioactive iodine in cows' milk might reach a level constituting a serious menace to the health of infants under one year of age. Radioactive iodine (iodine - 131) when ingested settles in the thyroid gland; the thyroid gland of newborn infants is relatively large and remains constant in size up to the age of six months. Consequently infants drinking increasing quantities of fresh cows' milk would be exposed to a radiation dose greater than that suffered by older children and adults.

To meet this danger the Ministry of Health arranged to supply stocks of processed milk to local authorities and detailed arrangements were made for distribution, through the welfare milk schemes, to eligible babies. Fortunately the need to put this scheme into practice did not arise.

SUMMARY OF THE HEALTH OF DEPWADE DISTRICT DURING 1961.

The population of Depwade District at mid-year 1961 was estimated at 17,460 and is based on the census population of 17,323 carried out in April of that year. The corrected birth rate (15.4) was lower than that of England and Wales (17.4); the corrected death rate (11.4) was also lower than the death rate for England and Wales (12.0).

The infant mortality rate (12.8) compared favourably with the rate for England and Wales as a whole (21.4).

There were over 500 notified cases of measles during the year and there were a few endemic cases of scarlet fever and whooping cough. A small outbreak of food poisoning was of particular interest.

The tables in the latter part of this Report provide detailed statistical information concerning the health of the District and designed, for the most part, to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

The second part of this Report is a comprehensive account of the work of the Health Department during 1961, by the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. F.C. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks' report opens with New Legislation in 1961. A record of this nature is always of interest as a means of indicating which of all current health problems are considered by central government to require urgent action. Mr. Weeks points out that at the end of 1961, 167 unfit dwellings were subject to demolition orders and of these 95 were still occupied; furthermore, the number of caravan dwellers in the district was higher than ever before. These are indications that the provision of new dwellings in the district is still a matter for urgent consideration. In the "Supervision of Food Supplies and Premises" section the modernisation of the nine rural slaughter houses, the record of 100% meat inspection and the fact that the tubercular cow has practically disappeared make very satisfactory reading.

The third part of this Report is contributed by the Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J.M. Berrett. Under "Capital Schemes dealt with in 1961" (appendix 4), Mr. Berrett gives a clear and concise account of all public works carried out during the year.

STAFF.

Mr. F.C. Weeks, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E., continued duty as Senior Public Health Inspector to your Council throughout the year and the post of Additional Public Health Inspector was held by Mr. D.E. Coldham, C.S.I.B.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population of Depwade Rural District, in 1961, at 17,460. The Census

figure (April 1961) was 17,323. The estimated population in 1960 was 17,870.

(b) Births.

There were 234 live births during 1961; 116 boys and 118 girls. The crude birth rate was 13.4 compared with 14.3 in 1960.

(c) Deaths.

Deaths numbered 252 compared with 240 in 1960; the crude death rate was, therefore, 14.4 compared with 13.4 in 1960. There were only 14 deaths of persons under 50 years of age. The greatest number of deaths (171) occurred in the age group 70-89 years. In the age group 90-99 there were seventeen deaths.

The principal cause of death was from diseases of the heart and circulation (139); deaths from cancer were 36; there were 15 deaths from pneumonia and 10 from accidents of which only one was caused by a motor vehicle.

(d) Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate for Depwade District (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) was 12.8. The rate for England and Wales was 21.4 (the lowest on record). There were three infant deaths: one from prematurity, one from congenital malformation and the third from meningitis.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) Five hundred and sixty-six cases of communicable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified by general practitioners during 1961; of these, 509 were notified as measles. Of the remaining notifications, 15 were whooping cough, 13 food poisoning, 11 scarlet fever, 8 pneumonia, 6 infective jaundice, 3 puerperal pyrexia and one case of acute encephalitis.

(b) Diphtheria.

The district remained free from this disease but the disease has not been completely suppressed throughout the country; there were 49 notifications in England and Wales in 1960 with 5 deaths, but the national diphtheria immunisation

rate for children under 15 years of age is less than 50% (1960) whereas the local (Area 5) rate is between 80 and 90%.

(c) Scarlet Fever.

The eleven cases notified were sporadic and of the usual mild form. Control measures are carried out particularly with regard to food handlers.

(d) Whooping cough.

There were 15 cases notified compared with 11 cases in 1960. Infant immunisation has led to the suppression of this disease.

(e) Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified in Depwade district; neither were any notifications received in the whole of the administrative county of Norfolk.

Poliomyelitis vaccination of children continued at a high level and the vaccination rate amongst eligible adults improved. Details of all vaccinations carried out since the scheme was introduced six years ago are shown in Table 20 appended to this Report.

Oral vaccine for the control of epidemic poliomyelitis was used in England for the first time in 1961.

(f) Food Poisoning.

Thirteen cases were notified. Seven of these occurred in a single outbreak arising from the same source. The offending food was cooked salt beef which became infected with *Staphylococcus aureus* while being prepared for sale on retail premises. Fortunately the cause of the outbreak was quickly detected and the remainder of the infected meat promptly destroyed. All possible precautions were taken with regard to premises, cooking methods, and food handlers to prevent recurrence of contamination in the future.

In a second community outbreak five cases of gastro-enteritis were notified as a result of eating cockles. All the affected persons were related and all had taken a share of a supply of cockles sent as a present from a seaside relative. The causal organism was not definitely established but it was probably faecal *B. coli*.

The thirteenth case of food poisoning was a boy of 13 years of age who contracted a *Salmonella typhimurium* infection. This was an isolated case of unknown origin.

(g) The notified case of encephalitis is of interest as a rather rare complication of measles.

(h) Tuberculosis.

"It is well to recall that in 1921 over eleven hundred children under five years of age died of abdominal tuberculosis, almost certainly contracted by drinking infected cow's milk in the raw state. Now the number of deaths from tuberculosis amongst school children in this age group is negligible owing to the gradual elimination of tuberculosis from dairy herds and the growing practice of pasteurizing milk before it is marketed" (Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, 1960).

In England and Wales the steady decline in deaths from all forms of tuberculosis continued in 1960; deaths were eleven per cent less than in 1959. New notifications also show a steady fall year by year.

In Depwade district new notifications in 1961 numbered six - the same number as in 1960. Apart from the investigation of new cases and their contacts general measures include mass radiography and B.C.G. vaccination of senior school children.

(i) Cancer.

The number of cancer deaths in Depwade district was 36 compared with 42 in 1960, or 14.3 per cent of the total deaths. Of the total cancer deaths, three were caused by lung cancer (all males). Table 14 shows the District record for all cancer deaths and lung cancer deaths during the past five years. From this table it may be seen that there is no increase in lung cancer deaths in Depwade district.

HOUSING

Details of action under this heading are contained in the appended Reports of the Public Health Inspector and the Engineer and Surveyor.

In general, progress in the work of improving pre-war Council houses was maintained and the scheme for the provision of twenty-two Council bungalows almost completed.

WATER SUPPLIES and SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

Appendix 4 of the Engineer and Surveyor's Report provides a complete summary of capital schemes dealt with under the above heading in 1961; items under housing are also included. This concise summary of thirty-one items shows the progress, or otherwise, of each scheme.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and kindness. I wish also to thank the Clerk of the Council, the Public Health Inspectors and the Council staff for the generous help they have given me throughout the year. Finally I am very grateful to the Senior clerk and staff in the Norwich Office for their loyalty and efficiency at all times and for the considerable work carried out in preparation of Annual Reports.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W E Holmes.

Local Health Office,
Aspland Road,
Norwich.

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	79,742
Estimated Resident Population (mid-year)	17,460
Rateable Value	£107,216
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£414

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	106	110	216
Illegitimate	10	8	18
Totals	116	118	234

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population = 13.4

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births = 8.5

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	116	118	234
Still	1	1	2
Totals	117	119	236

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Totals	3	-	3

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 live births:

Total = 12.8

Legitimate = 9.3 (per 1,000 legitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 4.3

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 4.3

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 12.7

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 10. Females - 8. Total - 18 = 7.7% of Total Live Births

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) - Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births = Nil

Table 8. DEATHS (all ages)

Males	Females	Total
123	129	252

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population = 14.4

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause	Males	Females	Total
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
Meningitis	1	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	1
Totals	3	-	3

Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR*
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	3	-	3
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 " " 10	-	-	-
10 " " 20	-	1	1
20 " " 30	-	-	-
30 " " 40	1	-	1
40 " " 50	4	5	9
50 " " 60	7	10	17
60 " " 70	22	16	38
70 " " 80	48	39	87
80 " " 90	37	47	84
90 " " 100	4	13	17
100 and over	-	-	-
Totals	126	131	257

* It is pointed out that there is a discrepancy between the total number of deaths recorded in this table which is based on actual death notifications received and those of Tables 8 and 11 which are compiled from information given by the Registrar-General.

Table 11. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	2	-	2
2. Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection.	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	-	3	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	3	-	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	3	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	15	12	27
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia.	-	1	1
16. Diabetes.	2	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	13	22	35
18. Coronary disease, angina.	21	26	47
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	2	-	2
20. Other heart diseases.	16	23	39
21. Other circulatory diseases.	9	7	16
22. Influenza.	2	3	5
23. Pneumonia.	8	7	15
24. Bronchitis.	7	1	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	3	3	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	2	-	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	8	9	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	1	-	1
34. All other accidents.	3	6	9
35. Suicide.	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of War.	-	-	-
Totals	123	129	252

Table 12. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<u>Live births (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(263)	(263)	(229)	(260)	(231)	(255)	(234)
Depwade R.D.	14.4	14.6	12.7	14.5	12.9	14.3	13.4
Area 5.	14.3	14.2	13.3	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.2
England & Wales (provisional)	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4
<u>Still Births (per 1,000 total births)</u>	(8)	(5)	(4)	(2)	(10)	(6)	(2)
Depwade R.D.	29.5	18.6	17.2	7.6	41.5	23.0	8.5
Area 5.	20.8	23.7	22.0	9.9	19.9	20.7	8.9
England & Wales (provisional)	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop)</u>	(245)	(226)	(206)	(248)	(223)	(240)	(252)
Depwade R.D.	13.4	12.5	11.4	13.8	12.4	13.4	14.4
Area 5.	11.8	11.4	11.1	12.1	12.4	11.8	12.4
England & Wales (provisional)	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</u>	(7)	(8)	(3)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(3)
Depwade R.D.	25.2	30.4	13.1	7.7	21.6	11.8	12.8
Area 5.	19.0	20.8	15.0	8.3	25.4	14.1	9.0
England & Wales (provisional)	24.9	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4

NOTE: 1. Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Depwade R.D.

2. Area 5 comprises Depwade & Loddon R.Ds. and Diss & Wymondham U.Ds.

Table 13. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Depwade R.D.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of deaths.	33	37	22	43	32	42	36
Percentage of total deaths.	13.4	16.4	10.6	17.3	14.3	17.5	14.3

Table 14. CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung
1961	123	18	3	129	18	-
1960	118	20	4	122	22	1
1959	115	18	4	118	14	-
1958	130	27	9	118	16	1
1957	109	14	4	97	8	-
Totals	595	97	24	584	78	2

Table 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS - Depwade R.D.

	Under 1	1 - 4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	2	8	1	-	11
Measles	8	138	350	8	5	509
Whooping Cough	1	7	7	-	-	15
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	5	8
Infective Jaundice	-	-	2	-	4	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	2	9	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	3	-	3
Polioomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals	11	148	370	14	23	566

Table 16. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	3	4	16	9	11
Measles	255	59	132	109	509
Whooping Cough	64	16	-	11	15
Pneumonia	11	15	26	15	8
Infective Jaundice	-	-	3	-	6
Erysipelas	-	1	1	3	-
Dysentery (Sonne)	6	7	17	123	-
Food Poisoning	4	12	2	-	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	3
Polioomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	-	-	-	-
Polioomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infectious)	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	345	115	198	271	566

Table 17. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Pulmonary					
Male	3	-	2	2	2
Female	4	1	1	1	3
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	1	1	1	2	1
Female	2	2	1	1	-
Depwade R.D. Total	10	4	4	6	6
Area 5. Total	18	8	7	13	12

Table 18. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given during the last five years in respect of Area 5.

Year	Primary Injections			Booster Injections		Totals
	Under 1	Total Under 5	Age 5-14	Under 5	Age 5-14	
1961	295	498	157	89	766	1,510
1960	357	472	314	27	1,233	2,046
1959	302	466	23	20	74	583
1958	283	401	60	28	416	905
1957	347	447	76	54	773	1,350

Table 19. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL-POX

Vaccination of children (under five years of age) during the last five years resident in the District and Area 5, are shown in the following table.

	Depwade R.D.					Area 5.				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of live births registered.	229	260	231	255	234	533	599	551	567	556
Number of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years).	161	205	110	233	187	410	445	472	508	458
Percentage vaccinated.	70	79	48	91	80	77	74	86	89	82

Table 20. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given in Area 5 from 1956 when this scheme commenced.

Year	Primary			Booster (3rd)			Booster (4th)
	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Adults	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Adults	Age 5-11
1961	601	535	2,068	427	228	824	3,017
1960	397	227	853	660	566	1,636	-
1959	593	677	2,220	1377	3,261	864	-
1958	1,648	3,159	154	32	1,284	2	-
1957	197	1,115	-	-	-	-	-
1956	40	121	-	-	-	-	-

Table 21. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

The following is the number of whooping cough primary immunisations recorded in Area 5. Although whooping cough was included in the Council's immunisation scheme in May 1953, notification was on a voluntary basis until August, 1957, when the combined vaccine (diphtheria/whooping cough) was officially approved. A very high percentage of the immunisations recorded 1954 to 1957 were given by means of this combined antigen.

Year	Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Totals
1961	291	300	26	617
1960	368	100	124	592
1959	318	227	16	561
1958	265	106	8	379
1957	329	89	7	425

Table 22. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

The following is the number of tetanus immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the last two years. Immunisation against this disease was included in the Council's immunisation scheme in September, 1958.

Year	Primary				Booster		
	Age Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+
1961	282	329	1,651	580	73	80	63
1960	374	198	1,823	691	22	56	87

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1961.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting herewith my annual report for the year 1961, showing the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year and a statement of the sanitary circumstances in the District at the end thereof.

The report is on similar lines to those of the previous few years, and in accordance with the requirements of Ministry of Health Circular No.1/62.

Staff:

One change in the personnel of the staff took place during the year; in April Mr.H.W.E.Johnson retired after completing 20 years of valuable service with the Council, and Mr.B.W.Patrick was appointed as a general clerk in his place. I am pleased to record that Mr.Patrick very quickly settled in to the routine of the office, and has given very satisfactory service. Mr.D.E.Coldham, my assistant Inspector, and Mrs.F.M.Rayner, the clerk/typist, have also continued to give completely satisfactory service.

New Legislation:

The following new Acts of Parliament affecting the work of the Department came on to the Statute Book during 1961:-

Public Health Act, 1961 - an Act with a number of miscellaneous provisions, the most important of which are (i) the replacement of existing building byelaws by building regulations (to be applied on a national basis, but still enforced by local authorities), (ii) amendments to the law relating to the discharge of trade effluents to public sewers, (iii) amendments to the law dealing with dangerous buildings, drains, sanitary conveniences, defective premises, rubbish accumulations, verminous premises and articles, and infectious disease control.

Housing Act, 1961 - another supplementary Act which, inter alia, amends legislation relating to condemned dwellings, and improvement grants. Part II of the Act is devoted to a new form of control of 'houses in multiple occupation' - an aspect of housing administration which fortunately is not a problem in this area.

Factories Act, 1961 - this Act consolidates the Factories Acts, 1937-1959, and certain other relevant legislation. The 'Health (General Provisions)' requirements contained in Part I are, with reservation, to be enforced by local authorities, who also have certain duties regarding water supplies, basement bakehouses and outworkers.

Land Drainage Act, 1961 - an Act to give effect to the proposals arising from the Heneage Report on this subject. The new powers given to Local Authorities are somewhat involved and I do not think that it will be possible to fully judge their effectiveness until some experience of the working of the Act has been obtained.

Consumer Protection Act, 1961 - empowers the Home Secretary to make regulations relating to goods for the protection of the consumers, which regulations may provide for local authorities being responsible for their enforcement. Acts of 1952 and 1960 relating to Fireguards and Oil Burning Heaters are repealed by this Act.

In addition to the above, new Regulations, Orders, etc. were issued by the various ministries on the following subjects:-

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food - regarding Meat Inspection, Milk and Dairies, and Imported Food.

Ministry of Health - regarding Food Hygiene (Poultry processing Code of Practice).

Ministry of Housing & Local Government - regarding the Clean Air Act, Housing, Rag Flock, etc. Regulations, Rivers Pollution, and Town Planning control.

Ministry of Labour - regarding the new Factories Act.

G E N E R A L.

The following table shows the number of inspections and visits carried out by the inspectors during the year, under seven headings covering the work of the Department; for comparison the figures for 1960 are given in brackets:-

	<u>Number of visits or inspections.</u>		<u>Percentage of Total.</u>	
* Slaughterhouses for meat inspection and other purposes	1,093	(1,096)	21.8	(24.1)
Housing (including Grants)	965	(917)	19.2	(20.2)
Public Health matters - nuisances, water supplies, infectious diseases etc.	495	(558)	9.9	(12.3)
Scavenging (including public conveniences)	338	(320)	6.7	(7.0)
Food premises	308	(78)	6.2	(1.7)
Building Byelaw and Town Planning control	1,521	(1,348)	30.3	(29.7)
Other Matters (factories, rodent control, petroleum storage, etc. and miscellaneous visits)	297	(225)	5.9	(5.0)
Total...	5,017	(4,542)		

(* NOTE: 53 visits were also made to one particular slaughterhouse for meat inspection on Sundays by private veterinary officers).

It will be observed that the pattern of these figures is similar to that of the last few years, with meat inspection, housing and building control continuing to take up 70% of the officers' time. The total figures show a 10% increase on the previous year, when we were without an additional inspector for a short time, and is slightly up on the figure for 1959. Members will undoubtedly be pleased to note that it has been found possible to devote more time to the routine inspection of food premises and the number of visits recorded during 1961 is the best of the 4 years since we first prepared these figures.

H O U S I N G.

(a) General. According to the Rate Books at March 31st, 1961 there were 6,235 separate units of dwelling accommodation in the District, and the Registrar General's mid-year population estimate was 17,460 (the April Census figure was 17,323). Based on the former figures the average number of persons per dwelling is 2.800 a further reduction from the previous year's figure of 2.866.

Private enterprise was again responsible for all 46 new dwellings erected in the District during 1961. Of these only 5 were houses, and of the 41 bungalows, 20 were of the traditional brick and tile type, 20 brick and tile prefabricated bungalows, and one untreated prefabricated bungalow.

(b) Unfit dwellings - Action under Housing Acts.

In continuation of the Council's slum clearance policy, 58 dwellings were represented to the Public Health Committee as unfit and beyond repair at reasonable cost. Following the usual inspection by the Sub-Committee and consideration by the Committee and Council, action taken thereon, and 14 brought forward from 1960, was as follows:-

(a) Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	32
(b) Undertakings to repair accepted	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Undertakings not to relet vacant dwellings accepted	...	...	...	...	...	6
(d) Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	3
(e) Deferred for action at a later stage of the slum clearance programme	...	...	...	...	...	19
(f) Carried forward for action in 1962	...	...	...	...	...	9

In addition four demolition orders and two closing orders were made in lieu of previous undertakings which had not been fulfilled, and two demolition orders made in place of closing orders. These made a total of 52 orders made and undertakings accepted during the year - 20 more than in 1960.

Six undertakings were cancelled following the execution of repair and other works to render the dwelling fit in accordance with the Council's adopted standard.

During the year 21 unfit dwellings were demolished - 18 to comply with statutory orders and three by owners voluntarily without formal action having been taken by the Council.

The position regarding unfit dwellings subject to statutory orders, etc. still standing at the end of the year was as follows:-

	<u>Demolition Orders.</u>	<u>Closing Orders.</u>	<u>Under#akings.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Number of dwellings occupied ...	95 (90)	10 (11)	11 (10)	116 (111)
Number of dwellings vacant ...	72 (55)	18 (14)	80 (87)	170 (156)
Totals	<u>167 (145)</u>	<u>28 (25)</u>	<u>91 (97)</u>	<u>286 (267)</u>

The figures in brackets are those corresponding for 1960.

Considering that alternative accommodation for families in these dwellings is so very limited (both from privately-let accommodation and from the Council) it is rather surprising that the number of occupied unfit houses only increased by 5 during the year, and it is to be hoped that when the Council bungalows to be erected soon are available for letting special consideration will be given to slum clearance applicants. In a number of cases, one occupied cottage in a block of 2, 3 or more is preventing the demolition of the block, and if these odd families could be rehoused, the large number (72) of unoccupied demolition order dwellings could be considerably reduced. The empty houses subject to closing orders and undertakings are kept under review, and when they are allowed to fall into a dilapidated condition suitable action is taken to have them either repaired or demolished - usually the latter.

Action for the execution of essential repairs to existing dwellings was again confined to those cases where complaints were received from tenants. As a result of informal action so taken 5 dwellings were repaired, one was repaired following the service of a statutory notice under the Public Health Act, 1936 and another similar notice served in December was still outstanding

at the end of the year. Three applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, and after inspections and formal notices to the owner, the Certificates were issued; they were still in effect at the end of the year, as all the items specified thereon had not been attended to.

(c) Improvement Grants.

(i) Discretionary Grants. Of the 40 applications received for this type of grant during 1961, 37 were approved, 1 refused and 2 subsequently withdrawn; the refused applicant was given a standard grant. The 37 grants approved totalled £10,532 - average grant £285 (about £20 less than the previous year's average). The total number of discretionary grants approved by the Council up to the end of 1961 was 419, with a total value of £93,029.

All but three of the grants approved were in respect of improvement works to existing dwellings - the three were 'conversions', each producing an additional separate unit of housing accommodation. During the year 4 cases arose where the conditions of grants made previously had been broken, and the outstanding amounts of the grants (plus interest) were repaid.

(ii) Standard Grants. 65 applications were received and considered, of which 64 were approved - the remaining application was subsequently withdrawn and replaced by a discretionary grant application, and approved. The 64 approved grants covered the installation of the five standard amenities as follows:-

<u>Baths.</u>	<u>Wash-basins.</u>	<u>W.Cs.</u>	<u>Hot-water Systems.</u>	<u>Food stores.</u>
50	52	57	53	35

49 of this type of grant were paid during 1961 - of these only 19 had been also approved in the same year, 26 were approved in 1960, and 4 in 1959 - an indication of the considerable time lag, which tends to make certain administrative difficulties with this form of grant. The 49 payments amounted to £6,002.0s.2d., (average £122.17.11d. per grant - just over £6 more than the average for 1960). Had the maximum grant been payable in each of these 49 grants the cost would have been £6,385 (average £130.6.0d.) so that it will be observed that our average grant paid during the year was 94.3% of the maximum - a slightly higher percentage than the previous year.

The total of these grants paid up to the end of the year was 102 (value £12,056. 2s. 8d.).

(iii) General. The following table will give members some indication of the types of dwellings which are being improved with the aid of both types of grants:-

	<u>Discretionary Grants.</u>	<u>Standard Grants.</u>
Private dwellings occupied by owner ...	13 (35%)	33 (52%)
Privately rented dwellings ...	4 (11%)	5 (8%)
Farmhouses ...	1 (3%)	10 (16%)
Tied agricultural workers' dwellings...	19 (51%)	16 (24%)

The obvious comment on these figures is the low percentage of grants of both types which apply to privately rented dwellings. Although some effort is being made by the Government to attract more applications from private landlords by allowing rents to be increased by 12½% of the owner's cost (as against the previous statutory limit of 8%), I cannot envisage any pronounced increase in the number of applications in the immediate future.

I think it is appropriate now to point out that since 1953 when the Council first approved an improvement grant, over 500 dwellings in the District (about 1 in every 10 privately owned dwellings) have been provided with modern amenities with grant aid of just over £100,000 - about £200 per house - an achievement of which I consider the Council can justifiably be proud.

(d) Overcrowding.

The following table indicates the number of new cases placed on the register, those abated, and the position (so far as we are aware) at the end of the year:-

	At <u>31.12.60.</u>	Abated <u>1961.</u>	Registered <u>1961.</u>	At <u>31.12.61.</u>
Dwellings overcrowded - statutory standard...	5	2	1	4
Dwellings overcrowded - 'bedroom standard'...	4	3	2	3

In view of the general housing situation, these figures cannot be regarded as unduly serious.

NOTE: For the information of new members (and to remind older members) the statutory overcrowding standard as laid down in the Housing Act, 1936, takes into account all habitable rooms in a dwelling (except kitchens) and a house which is overcrowded by this standard can be said to be overcrowded in every sense of the word.

The 'bedroom standard' applies the same figures prescribed in the statutory standard only to those rooms used for sleeping - but is purely informal.

In view of the fact that the statutory standard is now over 25 years old, it seems that its revision on a more realistic basis taking into account modern housing standards, is long overdue.

(e) Dirty and Verminous Dwellings.

Two new cases of dirty dwellings came to our notice during 1961 - in both instances the occupants were elderly females living alone. I am pleased to record that the usual excellent co-operation received from the County Welfare Officers solved both cases. In one, at Starston, a home help was installed and after the initial cleaning up the occupant continued to live in her home with regular attention and assistance. In the other case, at Bressingham, which came to our notice after the occupant had been removed to hospital, it was subsequently arranged for her to enter a County Home and she voluntarily gave up the tenancy of the cottage. No cases of verminous dwellings were encountered.

Considering that in the course of a year for one reason or another we pay nearly 1000 visits to dwellings in the District, it is clearly evident that, except in the few odd cases of elderly persons living alone, the dwellings are generally maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

(f) Moveable Dwellings (Caravans).

Of the 23 caravans used for temporary living accommodation on individual sites existing at the end of 1960, 6 were removed during the year, but another 14 were licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 - one of these was also vacated before the end of the year. This left 30 in use at the end of the year, the highest figure yet recorded at any one time. With one exception the caravans are of the modern car-trailer type and regular inspections have ensured that both they and the sites are maintained satisfactorily. About a third of the caravans are occupied by single men, just over a third by young married couples, and apart from the two used mainly for recreational purposes, the remainder are occupied by elderly couples or employees.

The fact that this number has been gradually increasing, is a further indication of the difficult housing situation which faces young couples wishing to get married, but it is worth noting that most of these somehow find more permanent accommodation within a reasonable time of starting married life in a caravan.

The two 'holiday caravan' sites at Wortwell continued in use during 1961, and when the annual survey was carried out during August week the larger site contained 14 caravans and two tents and the smaller site had only three caravans there. On this visit and at other times both sites have been found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

(g) Common Lodging Houses.

The Ministry of Health Circular No.1/62 specially requests that Annual Reports make reference to the inspection and control of these premises. Having had experience of such premises elsewhere, I am pleased to record that we have none in the District.

W A T E R S U P P L I E S.

(a) Mains Supplies.

46 samples of mains water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination - 6 more than during 1960. Of these, 40 were normal routine check samples taken throughout the District from consumers premises; only one sample was reported unsatisfactory (with a coliform count of 18+ per 100 ml. - non faecal) - undoubtedly caused by a 'dirty tap', as a subsequent sample taken immediately afterwards from nearby premises proved satisfactory. The other 6 samples were taken to check the condition of mains water through the pipes of mains extensions before permitting new consumers to use the water. Again only one was reported as unsatisfactory and following further flushing and sterilisation of the main another sample was taken and reported satisfactory.

(b) Private Supplies.

14 samples were taken from private wells and bores, and submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:-

Source of Supply	Number taken.	Number Satisfactory.	Number Unsatisfactory.
Shallow wells.	9	2	7
Bores.	5	4	1

5 of the unsatisfactory shallow well samples were taken from three premises - two of which subsequently had mains water connected, and the owner/occupier of the third was in the process of negotiating for a way-leave to obtain a mains supply at the end of the year. In the other two cases mains water is not available and the occupiers of the premises have no alternative but to boil the water before use. The one unsatisfactory bore sample was the first taken after the sinking of a new bore, and, as is not unusual, the supply gave a satisfactory sample after further pumping out.

NOTE: Information regarding the working of the Council's Water Undertakings and changes thereto during 1961 is contained in the Engineer & Surveyor's Annual Report.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND PREMISES.

(a) Meat Inspection.

Members will recall that following the submission of our official Slaughterhouses Report to the Ministry in September 1960, October 1st 1961 was made the 'appointed day' for this District from whence only those premises which complied with the new "construction regulations" should continue to operate. However, as this date approached, it became apparent that the new slaughterhouse, to be built to replace the unsatisfactory premises in Earsham,

could not possibly be in operation by that date; to avoid undue hardship to the operator, you acceded to his request and with Ministry consent, postponed the 'appointed day' until April 1st, 1962.

This meant that all nine slaughterhouses in use at the end of 1960 continued to operate throughout 1961. I am pleased to be able to again report that to the best of our knowledge and belief 100% meat inspection has been possible. To maintain this service it was necessary for both Mr. Coldham and myself to continue working overtime (averaging about 2½ hours per week), and during the year we shared alternate meat inspection duty on 48 Sundays and Bank Holidays. The total number of visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection (including 53 by the private firm of veterinary surgeons was 1,129 - 21 more than in the previous year.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected 10,433, is the highest yearly figures yet recorded and a 30% increase on the previous year. Each of the various types of animals slaughtered shows an increase, with the exception of calves, which dropped from 398 to 366 in the year.

The following table gives details of these figures, together with information regarding the numbers and percentages affected by disease:-

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed.	1,076	140	366	1,556	7,295	10,433
Number inspected (Percentage).	1,076 100%	140 100%	366 100%	1,556 100%	7,295 100%	10,433 100%
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses.	2	13	8	4	18	45
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	56	42	14	42	316	470
Percentage of number inspected affected.	5.4	39.3	6.0	3.0	4.6	4.9
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses.	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	-	-	-	55	56
Percentage of number inspected affected.	0.1	-	-	-	0.76	0.54
<u>Cysticerci.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: No horses were slaughtered.

The incidence of disease (other than tuberculosis) is about the same as in the previous year; steers and heifers show a slightly lower incidence, but the figures for other classes of animals is a trifle higher. The number of food animals affected with tuberculosis continues its downward trend - in fact the percentage of all animals so affected last year was only just over half the previous year's figure. Once again not one cow showed any tubercular lesions - in the past 3 years only 1 such animal has been found to be affected out of a total of 339. In spite of continued vigilance, again I must report no cases of cysticercus bovis being detected amongst the 1,216 adult bovine animals slaughtered.

The number of whole carcasses and offal condemned during the year shows a numerical increase of 11 from the previous year, but in fact the percentage of all animals slaughtered is almost identical (0.43%). The disease or other cause of condemnation of the 45 carcasses is as follows:-

1 steer	....	septic pericarditis.	1 sheep	....	decomposition.
1 steer	....	moribund.	2 sheep	....	oedema.
3 cows	....	acute peritonitis.	1 sheep	....	septicaemia.
2 cows	....	moribund.	3 pigs	....	fevered.
1 cow	....	mal-odour.	3 pigs	....	acute swine
1 cow	....	septicaemia.			erysipelas.
1 cow	....	gangrenous pneumonia.	4 pigs	....	poorness and
4 cows	....	emaciation and oedema.			malnutrition.
1 cow	....	uraemia.	1 pig	....	septic pneumonia.
5 calves	....	immaturity and	1 pig	....	moribund.
		emaciation.	1 pig	....	uraemia.
1 calf	....	peritonitis.	1 pig	....	general and extensive
1 calf	....	septicaemia.			bruising.
1 calf	....	moribund.	2 pigs	....	decomposition.
			1 pig	....	oedema.
			1 pig	....	osteo-arthritis.

The organs affected by tuberculosis in the various types of animals concerned was as follows:-

	Cattle				
	<u>Ex.Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Head and Tongue ...	1	-	-	52	53
Lungs. ...	-	-	-	-	-
Liver. ...	-	-	-	-	-
Intestines. ...	-	-	-	3	3
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>56</u>

The estimated total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human food during the year was 6-tons 0-cwt. 2-qtrs. 13-lbs. - nearly double the weight for 1960. It is all stained in the approved manner, and either satisfactorily disposed of on the site or collected for processing by one of two approved fat recovery firms.

Deadweight Certification of Pigs for Subsidy.

Mr.H.W.Rudrum's slaughterhouse at Double Banks Farm, Carleton Rode, continued in use throughout the year as an approved centre for the deadweight certification of pigs for Government subsidy. During the year your inspectors issued 197 certificates in respect of 3,544 pigs - over 60% more than the previous year's figure. Fees of £92.13.6d. were received by the Council from the Ministry for this service.

Ministry Grant for Meat Inspection.

The grant received from the Ministry in respect of meat inspection for the year ending March 31st, 1961, based on the number of carcasses inspected in excess of the estimated meat consumption in the district, was £30.6.2d. - compared with £9.8.11d. received for the previous financial year.

Slaughter of Animals Acts - Slaughterman's Licences.

31 licences were issued to suitable persons authorising them to slaughter animals by approved methods of stunning, 4 less than in 1960. Two of these were issued to young men of the minimum age of 18 years, with the proviso that they only slaughter animals in the presence of a fully licensed slaughterman.

(b) Inspection and Condemnation of Other Foods.

Once again I am pleased to be able to report that in the course of our inspection of food premises no cases were found of unfit food being offered for sale, nor were any cases of food suspected of being unfit reported by members of the public. The only unfit food we were called upon to condemn during the year was 1 tin of corned beef (6 lbs), 3 tins of tomatoes (6½ lbs), and 10 lbs of cheese at Hill House County Home, Pulham Market, and 383 chickens (1,028 lbs) at the Harleston poultry packing plant, following one of their lorries being involved in an accident. The condemned food was satisfactorily disposed of under our supervision.

(c) Food Premises.

The number of food premises, under their various headings, existing in the District at the end of the year, was as follows (the figures in brackets are those corresponding at the end of 1960):-

General food shops.....	93 (94)
Butchers' shops.....	18 (18)
Fish shops (inc. fried fish & chip shops)....	4 (4)
Fish stalls.....	3 (3)
Restaurants, cafés, etc.....	8 (8)
Bakeries.....	5 (7)
Public houses.....	71 (74)
Others (flour mills, food factories, etc.)...	7 (8)

As mentioned earlier in the report (see page 2), during 1961 it was found possible to devote more time to the regular and routine inspections of these premises - for which I must give most credit to Mr. Coldham. No cases of dirty premises were encountered, but in some few instances unsatisfactory fittings and sanitary conveniences were remedied following informal action. In one case of premises manufacturing meat products at Harleston, which was fully investigated following a few cases of food poisoning in the area, it was found necessary to give particular advice on food handling methods, and this aspect of our duties has been given special attention when visiting similar premises since. However, I think it fair to state that although it will be a long, long time before we can safely say that all food handling premises are perfect in all respects, and that food handling leaves nothing to be desired, there is, year by year, a gradual improvement, and that constant and frequent supervision with 'educational' advice will eventually bring about the required standards.

(d) Dairies & Milk Distribution.

Members will recall that as from January 1st, 1961, the administration and control of the sale of designated milks was transferred to the County Council, which left only the registration and supervision of milk distributors in our hands. Considering that practically all milk sold in the District is in sealed bottles or containers, as received by the distributors from premises outside the District, these duties cannot be considered as onerous. Even so, since distributors from outside the District need now only be registered with the local authority in whose area they reside, it is not easy to keep check on everybody distributing milk. At the end of 1961 there were 13 distributors registered with this Council, 3 producer-retailers (registered with the Ministry) and, so far as is known, 12 distributors from outside the District, retailing milk in the District. All have been kept under routine observation and no contraventions of the Regulations detected. Dairies for the bottling of milk and cleansing of utensils, have ceased to exist, but in most cases the registered distributors have suitable premises for the reception and storage of bottled milk pending distribution. Where such premises do not exist, it is understood that the County Council is exercising its powers under the sale of designated milk legislation to have satisfactory storage facilities provided.

(e) Ice-Cream.

At the end of the year we had one manufacturer's premises and 64 vendors premises on the Council's register. This is an overall increase

of 4 in the year. All the vendors sell ice-cream pre-packed by one or other of the well-known firms, and routine inspections have indicated that all the requirements of the regulations are complied with. During the year 15 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of which 14 were reported as Grade I (excellent) and one Grade II (satisfactory). The latter sample was from the manufacturer - unsatisfactory cleansing of utensils was suspected of being responsible for the slight contamination, and a further sample taken later proved quite satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection of refuse on a fortnightly basis from all Parishes (except Harleston where it is weekly) has continued on precisely the same lines as previously. Only a relatively few dwellings in isolated or inaccessible parts of the district are not given this service. The three side-loading vehicles (two 10.cu.yard Dennis and one 7.cu.yard Fordson) now 14, 12½ and 8 years old respectively have continued to be used for this work, and in spite of their ages have given reasonable satisfaction. However, the Council must soon face the question of renewal of at least the two Dennis vehicles, and I trust will then consider acquiring vehicles of a more modern and hygienic design with a larger capacity, thus enabling collection to continue with fewer journeys to the disposal point.

The numerical strength of the workmen employed on this work remained at 9; at the beginning of the year we were one man short, and not until late January was it possible to appoint C.P.Reynolds as a loader/reserve driver; then in August, O.G.Brighton, who had been employed by us for 6 years, resigned and was replaced by G.E.Brown. Both the new men have proved excellent workmen, and the remainder have continued to give very satisfactory service. Members will recall that as from the 1st January, 1961, the men's working week was reduced from 44 to 42 hours per week, and you accepted my recommendation that from that date they should be placed on a five-day working week. I am pleased to be able to report that neither of these changes in any way adversely affected the refuse collection service, and no appreciable amount of overtime has been necessary to offset the two hours lost per man per week. Another pleasing feature about the workmen to report is the low incidence of absenteeism due to sickness and accidents - only 40½ days were lost throughout the year - 1.5% of the total possible working days. Considering that in 1959 the same number of men lost 234½ days, this is a remarkable record, and although it is impossible to categorically account for it, I would like to suggest that the shorter 5 day working week is probably a contributory factor.

Refuse continued to be disposed of by 'semi-controlled' tipping in pits at Weybread, Hempnall, Fornsett and Bressingham. The problem of finding a suitable long-term tip in the south western part of the district still exists - after filling in a small depression at the sewage works off Fersfield Street we were offered facilities of a small pit at Boyland Hall Farm, which was still in use (jointly with Diss U.D.C.) at the end of the year. The main tip at Weybread caught fire in September - the cause was unknown but trespassing children were suspected - and in spite of immediate and subsequent remedial action, continued to burn underground for a considerable period, emitting slight smoke and steam. The Ferguson tractor - jointly used with the Engineer's Department - again helped considerably in covering refuse and maintaining the tips in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The poor summer of 1961 considerably reduced the fly and wasp problem on the tips and very little insecticide spraying was necessary. Rat infestation was kept under control by frequent visits and treatment of all tips by the rat-catcher.

(b) Emptying of Earth Closet Pails.

The weekly collection of the contents of E.C. pails in the built up parts of the parishes of Harleston, Wortwell, Alburgh, both Pulhams, Starston and Brockdish, continued as in the previous year. The 9 men

employed on refuse collection work one day per week (on a three weekly rota) and the two men on cesspool emptying do one day on this work every week.

Members will recall that in November 1960, it had been agreed to meet the request of the workmen to carry out this work starting at 6.a.m., but in July 1961, following representations from some Parishes you reviewed the question of the time of day (or night) this work should be carried out. After a Sub-Committee had given the matter careful consideration their recommendation that collection should commence at day-break or 7.30.a.m. (whichever is the earlier) was adopted for a trial period. The new arrangement was still being worked at the end of the year, and no adverse criticisms had been received. Personally, I consider your decision one that was fair both to the public and workmen, and I trust that whilst this offensive job has to be done, the present collection time will continue. Needless to say, however smooth running and efficient this service may be, it is a very poor substitute for main drainage.

Disposal was on the same lines and at the same site (Thorpe Abbots) as previously, and once again I feel I must express gratitude and thanks to the farmer concerned for the facilities and co-operation he affords us.

(c) Cesspool Emptying.

The new diesel Dennis cesspool emptier purchased in November 1960, carried out this work on three days per week throughout the year. The mechanical troubles we experienced with the vehicle during the year, are already known to members, but I am able to report that fortunately very little time was lost by the vehicle for repairs. The stand-by vehicle was put on the road in May, initially on loan to the Loddon R.D.C. for a month whilst their own vehicle was out of action, and was kept in use for the remainder of the year mainly for use by the Engineer's Department for lime sludge clearance at Rushall Waterworks. The total mileage by both vehicles on cesspool emptying work was 11,007 slightly more than in 1960.

A summary of the work done at the various types of premises is as follows:-

	<u>No. of loads.</u>
Depwade R.D.C. housing sites and sewage works	738
Private premises within the District	436
School Canteens and wash-urds	61
Premises outside the District	60
	1,295

The total number of loads collected is 33 fewer than those collected the previous year.

Disposal of cesspool contents has continued in the same manner as previously - on fallow arable land, but in some parts of the district and at certain times of the year suitable sites are not always easy to find, and it is to the credit of the driver that he continues to overcome this difficulty without causing any nuisance or complaints being received. I should like to repeat my appreciation and thanks to the farmers and other land-owners who co-operate by permitting their land to be used for this purpose.

RODENT CONTROL.

The following table summarises the work carried out by the Council's rat-catcher and Inspectors during the year:-

	Council premises etc.	Dwellings (inc.C.Hs)	Agric. properties.	Other premises.	Total
No.of notifications of infestations rec'd.	8	151	20	24	203
No.of premises surveyed as matter of routine.	67	1124	60	35	1286
No.of infestations found and treated: (a) Major	15	11	12	5	43
(b) Minor	60	280	28	15	383
No.of dead rats and mice picked up.	830	1076	1729	233	3868

The number of notifications of rat infestations received during the year was over double that received in 1960, and the number of treatments carried out increased by 19. The most noticeable increase is in the number of dead rats or mice picked up after treatments, the figure for 1960 being more than trebled last year. There is no question of doubt that 1961 (particularly the latter months) was a bad year for rat infestations; in September one treatment alone at a disused poultry holding at Gissing accounted for over 500 bodies being found. Although various theories have been put forward to account for this increased incidence of rats during 1961, I do not think that even the experts have been able to give a really satisfactory explanation.

Mr.F.E.Wright, who had been the Council's rat-catcher since April 1956, left of his own accord early in December, and the vacancy had not been filled by the end of the year. Mr.Wright, had in addition to his rodent control work, assisted from time to time with maintenance work at the refuse tips, and carried out all these duties in a satisfactory manner. Up to the time he left, he lost 29 working days in the year through sickness and injury.

In addition to the work mentioned above, each of the Council's sewerage systems were test baited for the presence of rats, and only parts of the Harleston sewers found to be infested; the necessary treatments in these parts were subsequently carried out.

Both the Inspectors and the rat-catcher made routine checks when grain stacks were being dismantled for threshing operations, and no infringements of the Regulations regarding wire-netting fences were found.

FACTORIES ACTS.

The number of premises within the definition of a 'factory' on the Council's register at the end of the year was as follows:-

Type of Premises.	Premises where mechanical power is used.	Premises where no mechanical power is used.
General factory premises	62	2
Butchers' manufacturing premises	14	2
Slaughterhouses.	1	8
Bakeries	4	-
Totals	81	12

The total of 93 represents a decrease of 5 during the year.

It will be appreciated that those premises enumerated above which are concerned with food handling are visited regularly to ensure satisfactory hygienic conditions, but once again I regret to have to report that pressure of other duties has restricted the number of routine visits to general factory premises to 22. However, it must not be overlooked that all these premises are also subject to inspection by H.M. Factory Inspectors, who on finding any unsatisfactory feature which comes under our administration would notify the Council for appropriate action. I am pleased to say that no such notification was received during the year, nor did we find any serious infringements in the course of our inspections. May I assure the Council that every effort is being made to step up the number of these inspections in future.

The provision of temporary sanitary accommodation for workmen on building sites still requires constant attention; most builders who operate in the District now know that it must be provided as soon as the work commences and provide accordingly, but in some cases the accommodation provided is very crude until something more satisfactory is asked for.

The premises of the four factory outworkers notified during the year were inspected and found to be quite satisfactory.

OTHER MATTERS.

(a) Agricultural (Safety, Health & Welfare) Provisions Act, 1956.

I regret to report that pressure of other duties has again not permitted much progress with routine visits to farms to ensure that employees are provided with satisfactory sanitary accommodation. However, this matter is not overlooked whenever a visit is made to a farm for another purpose, and it is possible to report that only rarely is it found that there are no such facilities at all - in every such case, the omission has been remedied following an informal request to the farmer. I think a fair assessment is that about one third of the farms in the District have now been checked.

The question of providing satisfactory temporary accommodation in the fields when gangs of female or mixed labour are employed on fruit or vegetable picking, is however, given close attention at the appropriate times of the year, and although in some cases the accommodation provided is somewhat crude, it is now being found that employers see that it is available for the workers as soon as the work commences.

(b) Public Health Nuisances Etc.

I am usually able to report that any nuisances that have been found, as a result of complaints or otherwise, have been abated with nothing more than informal action being necessary; during 1961 fourteen informal letters were sent out requesting nuisances to be abated and all but two had the desired effect. However, in the other two cases statutory notices under section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 were served and although in one case, arrangements for Court proceedings were well in hand, both were eventually resolved without legal proceedings. 4 informal requests for the repair or demolition of dangerous or unsightly buildings etc. were also complied with, without the need for statutory action.

(c) Earth-closet Conversion Grants.

Another 27 applications from owners for grants towards the cost of providing their premises with a W.C. in replacement of earth-closets were approved during the year - 13 more than in 1960. 16 grants were actually paid, a total of £205.10s - average grant £12.16.3d., compared with an average of just over £14 for 13 payments the previous year.

(d) Town Planning and Building Bye-law Control.

The number of new plans dealt with in 1961 reached an all-time yearly record of 634, an increase of 128 or 25% over the previous year. Just over half the plans dealt with were concerned with the Town and Country Planning Acts, either alone or jointly with the Building Bye-laws.

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IN CLOSING I would like to express appreciation and thanks to members of the Council for their continued support and consideration, and to the Medical Officer, and all other members of the staff for their assistance and co-operation so readily given at all times. Finally a special word of thanks to the three members of my own staff, particularly for their help with the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,



Senior Public Health Inspector
and Building Surveyor.

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Progress was very much better during this year than in the previous year, and the pace of the capital works programme went on increasing and promises well for 1962.

It will be remembered that at the end of 1960 the Council decided to increase the strength of the clerical side of my department and, as will be seen from the staff changes listed in Appendix 1, the new members of the staff started their duties in the spring. The benefits of this increase were immediately apparent and it is clear that the department is very much better for it.

Appendix 4 shows the capital works dealt with and reveals the comparatively large amount of abortive work that is done on schemes which come to nought. Undesirable as such abandonments are, I think it is one feature of the work that has to be tolerated because, as members will readily appreciate, very often quite a large amount of effort has to go into the investigation of a particular proposal before it can be decided whether or not the idea is practicable and economic.

May I thank the Council and all its staff - and particularly the staff of my own department - for the support, co-operation and help given to me during the year.

HOUSING

(a) Capital Works

(i) The improvement of the pre-war houses and the provision of drainage for them at Mill Road, Fornsett St. Peter and near the School at Tibenham was completed during the year. Although the tenants, rather naturally, were disturbed while the work was in progress, I gather from their more recent comments, that they feel that such improvements are very well worthwhile.

By the end of the year contract documents for the improvement of the pre-war houses at Alburgh were virtually complete and the preparation of documents for the houses at Earsham was well in hand. The experience gained in the preparation of these schemes and the accumulation of documents relating to specific types of houses dealt with stands us in good stead for the continuation of the improvement programme and it is hoped that having got into the stride of the work it will be possible to proceed more quickly in the years to come.

(ii) During the year the Council bought land for housing purposes at Harleston and since this land was divided from the most convenient road by a piece of land bought for private development, arrangements were made to

make an access road to the Council's site through the private land. In order to allow the development of the private land to go on and to be carried out in relation to the Council's proposed road, the Council decided that the short length of road, together with the sewers, water mains, and other works should be carried out straight away and a contract was prepared by the end of the year.

(iii) The contract documents for the 22 bungalows were almost completed by the end of the year and were virtually ready for advertising.

(iv) Electric hot water systems were installed in 22 of the Council's bungalows on various sites. Some of the tenants who use them have said what a blessing they are.

(v) The treatment of concrete flat roofs in various places has continued.

(b) Maintenance.

It will be seen in Appendix 2 that the nature of the work has not varied greatly from previous years though it appears that the number of complaints received has dropped quite considerably. However, I should point out that some of this reduction is caused by a slight adjustment in the method of compiling these figures. It certainly does not seem that the actual amount of repair work called for is getting any less. Indeed, it will be seen from the statement of jobbing repairs done that the figure is very nearly the same as it was for the previous year. The fall in the number of dwellings painted externally is accounted for by the number of houses which had the walls painted as well as the usual decoration of window frames, doors and so on. It will be appreciated that when the walls of a house have to be painted, the amount of work involved is very much more than double.

The mileages run by the vehicles show a considerable reduction from the previous year. Some part of this reduction is undoubtedly due to improvements in the organisation of transport. Towards the end of the year a new vehicle was bought for the use of the bricklayers and the vehicle which they had been using was retained as a reserve. In the few weeks that were left of the year the new arrangement proved most satisfactory and it was a boon not to have to use the 3-ton truck so much - particularly for small loads.

At the beginning of the year the length of the working week was reduced to 42 hours and it was decided that in view of the change the working of regular overtime could no longer be tolerated. It was felt that if the money which would be spent on overtime payments could be expended on wages for two more men, greater efficiency would result. Accordingly, an additional plumber and a carpenter/painter were added to the existing strength in the spring. Since then overtime has been confined to emergency work and I am pleased to say that with the additional strength it has been possible considerably to reduce the amount of work outstanding.

I still feel, however, as I have in previous years, that the re-painting cycle is far too long and I am at present carefully investigating to see if there is any way in which the rate of painting can be speeded up without increasing the total labour force.

It will be remembered that over quite a number of years one of the bricklayers - Squires - quite often suffered ill health and in the year under review he was taken ill and was forced to be away from work for very many months. He eventually retired and his place was filled by another bricklayer. However, during his long absence, the bricklaying work

was borne entirely by the other bricklayer - Bensley - and, despite his conscientious efforts to keep pace with the work, it soon started badly to accumulate. I am pleased to report, however, that the new team very soon began to catch up with the arrears.

W A T E R

(a) Capital Works.

Your Consultants' scheme to pump water directly from Rushall Waterworks to the Harleston Tower was completed during the year and I am pleased to report that for the first time for some years there were no complaints of low pressure from the Harleston area during the summer's drought. However, water consumption in Diss and that part of Depwade which is fed with water from Diss, was very high and although by strenuous efforts it was possible to keep pressure reductions to a minimum, the drought did cause anxiety and it was necessary to impose a ban on the use of hosepipes. So great has been the increase in the demand for water in this area that I am sure that future periods of drought will impose at least equal difficulties until such time as it is possible to increase the quantity supplied.

Your decision to try and expand the yield from the Rushall area expressed itself in the construction of an experimental bore fairly close to the existing waterworks. A licence for this work was issued by the Ministry early in September and the work was put in hand soon afterwards. Unfortunately the weather and other difficulties slowed the work so that the result of the boring was not known at the end of the year.

It will be seen from the statistics that a number of small polythene water main extensions were carried out during the year as well as full scale main extensions in the Malthouse Farm area of Gissing, the Wacton Duke area and the Waveney Farm area of Earsham. The latter two schemes of course were carried out under the supervision of your Consultants.

(b) Maintenance.

Besides the usual maintenance work which has continued as in previous years, the maintenance staff were much occupied towards the end of the year in carefully investigating the water-tightness of the distribution system which serves that part of the District getting its water from Diss. It was seen in October that the amount of water being pumped from Diss increased quite sharply and efforts were made to find the cause of the increase. So high were the winter figures that higher demands in the summer could prove serious. However, the end of the year came without discovering any cause for the increased consumption. (The statistical information on quantities supplied and on other water matters is at Appendix 3.)

At the turn of the year came a period of severe frost and inevitably quite a lot of water was wasted through bursts on private services which often went undetected for many days.

I cannot leave the subject of water supply without saying once again that while the water staff does its very best to give efficient service and to keep the standard of maintenance at its highest, all their efforts are in vain if water is wasted or used needlessly at any time but particularly during days and times when the weather is dry and the demand for water is widespread and heavy.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) Capital Works.

Both the Alburgh and Earsham Village Schemes were brought into use during the year and the preparation for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works at Long Stratton was done - tenders were invited before the year ended.

The detailed design of the village scheme to serve Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary was not fully completed before the year ended, but the work was well in hand.

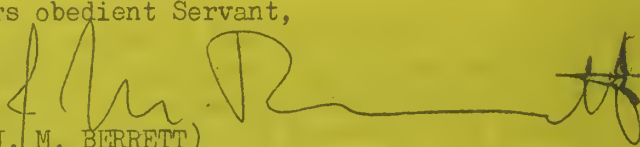
The new owner of the Thorpe Abbotts Estate asked the Council to consider the sewerage of the hamlet but after the scheme had been prepared and detailed estimates made, the cost proved prohibitive and the scheme was abandoned.

(b) Maintenance.

Early in the year under review and in the previous year there had been some discussion on the staffing of the maintenance organisation. The prolonged illness of the senior attendant later in the year and the increase in the number of works cared for (it rose by three to a total of 33) accelerated the need to increase the staff. It was decided, therefore, to employ an additional attendant straight away and his arrival at the end of the year led us towards the desired improvement.

I am, Mr.Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient Servant,


(J. M. BERRETT)

Engineer and Surveyor.

March, 1962.

A P P E N D I X 1

STAFF CHANGES IN 1961.

ARRIVALS - OFFICERS

4th April	D. E. Tennant	Draughtsman/Clerk
4th April	Mrs. I.M.Christison	Secretary
28th August	T. Loades	Draughtsman/Clerk

DEPARTURES - OFFICERS

31st July	D. E. Tennant	Draughtsman/Clerk
31st December	A. G. Brand	Housing Repairs Officer

ARRIVALS - WORKMEN

27th March	K. Phillips	Carpenter/Painter
4th April	R. W. Moore	Plumber
13th November	J. Sandy	Bricklayer's Labourer
5th December	J. H. Mears	Bricklayer
11th December	J. W. Shibley	Sewage Works Attendant

DEPARTURES - WORKMEN

6th November	F. Squires	Bricklayer
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A P P E N D I X 2

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HOUSING REPAIRS SECTION

IN 1961

No. of dwellings under repair at 31st December, 1961.....	1,478	(1,484)
Complaints received.....	2,796	(3,149)
Jobbing Repairs done.....	3,015	(3,050)
Electrical complaints received and dealt with.....	169	(157)
Dwellings painted externally.....	146	(174)
Dwellings partially redecorated internally on changes of tenancy.....	11	(10)
Routine inspections of Council Dwellings.....	79	(52)
Vehicle mileages.....	JXP 339.....10,552	
	VNG 523..... 7,339	
	NNG 434.....13,369	
	2023 PW..... <u>741</u>	
		32,001 (37,517)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are those for 1960.

A P P E N D I X 3

W A T E R S U P P L Y

Average daily quantity of water supplied, in thousands of gallons per day.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
From Rushall	348	346	364	357	390	441	422	379	383	377	367	371
From Diss	93	100	97	99	112	115	116	115	108	100	115	122
	441	446	461	456	502	556	538	494	491	477	482	493
	(421)	(434)	(438)	(442)	(503)	(539)	(473)	(459)	(452)	(441)	(431)	(426)
Quantity Supplied in 1961 from Rushall.....	138,974,000										(131,963,000)	
from Diss.....	39,305,000										(35,381,000)	
Total.....	178,279,000										(167,344,000)	
Increase in 1961.....	10,935,000										(8,577,000)	
Estimated Population in Area of Supply....	17,443										(18,050)	
Estimated Population supplied in 1961.....	15,800										(15,600)	
Estimated Percentage of Population served.	90.5%										(86.4%)	
Average Daily Consumption per person.....	30.8 g.p.d.										(29.3 g.p.d.)	
Length of Main in service.....	192½ miles										(190 miles)	
Total Storage.....	580,000 gals.										(same)	
Consumers Meters.....	1,091										(1,036)	
Dwellings Served.....	5,678										(5,586)	
Direct.....	5,028										(4,936)	
By Standpipe.....	650										(650)	
Applications for Supplies.....	114										(95)	
Applications for Building Water.....	96										(101)	
New Tappings made.....	73										(64)	
Mains Fractures repaired.....	17										(19)	
Service pipes repaired.....	17										(6)	

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are those for 1960.

W A T E R M A I N S L A I D I N 1 9 6 1

Parish	Size of Main	Length of Main (Miles)	Dwellings Supplied	Meters Supplied.
Needham - Skeatsmere Farm.	1½"	0.16	2	1
Gissing - Level Crossing Cottage.	1½"	0.14	3	1
Gissing - Malthouse Farm.	4" and 3"	0.77 <u>0.29</u> 1.06	3 occupied 2 unoccupied	3 (at present)
Gissing - Broadway End.	1½"	0.18	1	Nil
Earsham - Waveney Farm Extension.	4"	0.64	6 2 field supplies.	2 (for field supplies)
Shelfanger - Burston Road.	1½"	0.26	7 1 field supply.	2 (1 for field supply)

F I N A N C I A L S T A T I S T I C S

(as at 31st March, 1962.)

(i)	Total Capital Expenditure.....	£657,000
(ii)	Estimated Revenue Expenditure (inclusive of running costs, loan charges, etc.).....	£49,100
(iii)	Estimated Revenue.....	£22,000

CAPITAL SCHEMES DEALT WITH DURING 1961

(a) HOUSING

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Forncett Improvements and Sewer Connection. | Work completed. |
| 2. | Tibenham Improvements and Sewerage. | Work completed. |
| 3. | Alburgh House Improvements. | Documents prepared. |
| 4. | 22 Bungalows. | Documents prepared. |
| 5. | Harleston - Four Garages. | Work completed. |
| 6. | Harleston - Fencing at Jay's Green. | Tenders invited - work postponed. |
| 7. | Harleston - Access Road to Jay's Green Housing Site. | Tenders invited. |
| 8. | Dickleburgh Garages. | Abandoned. |
| 9. | Roydon Garages. | Abandoned. |
| 10. | Heating Systems in Bungalows. | Work in progress. |
| 11. | Earsham - Housing Improvements. | Documents being prepared. |
| 12. | Treatment of Flat roofs on Various Sites. | Work in progress. |

(b) WATER SUPPLY

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 13. | Rushall Second Waterworks. | Preliminary work in hand. |
| 14. | Rushall - New Borehole. | Work in progress. |
| 15. | Needham - Skeatsmere Farm Extension. | Work completed. |
| 16. | Gissing - Level Crossing Cottage Extension. | Work completed. |
| 17. | Gissing - Broadway End Extension. | Work completed. |
| 18. | Gissing - Malthouse Farm Extension. | Work in progress. |
| 19. | Shelfanger, Westhall Farm Extension. | Investigated - abandoned. |
| 20. | Wacton "Duke's Head" Extension. | Work in progress. |
| 21. | Earsham - Waveney Farm Extension. | Work completed. |
| 22. | Shelfanger - Burston Road Extension. | Work completed. |

(b) WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| 23. | Rushall - Harleston Rising Main and Waterworks Extension. | Work completed. |
| 24. | Scole - Scolè House and Willow House Extensions. | Estimates prepared - abandoned. |
| 25. | Wacton - Blyth Green Extension. | Estimates prepared - abandoned. |
| 26. | Dickleburgh - Langmere - Holly House Extension. | Estimates prepared - abandoned. |

(c) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|
| 27. | Alburgh. | Work completed. |
| 28. | Earsham. | Work completed. |
| 29. | Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary. | Design prepared. |
| 30. | Long Stratton (New Works). | Tenders invited. |
| 31. | Thorpe Abbotts Sewerage Scheme. | Drawings and estimates prepared - abandoned. |

